The National Pennoyer.

We heartly applaud our neighbor, the Times, for the clearness with which, in its own words, it not only presents, but in presenting condemns, the victous treachery threatening the life of the Democratic party. The Times forms its righteous proest out of facts from Oregon:

"The disappearance of Passovas from the American official horizon is a matter for congratulation beyond the centines of Oregon. Proports is, in south, a horrid heedlum. He calls himself a Demecrat, and he was elected as a Democrat, but essentially he is a Formist in the meet effensive sense of the term. There could not well be a werse kind of man than Paraversa. The peedl of the election, which is largely the work of Funnorum, is that, while he himself was not in nomination, the Republicans have carried the State by a goo majority, the Populist being second and the Dumeers of the Pursoyan kind third. The Demecrats of Orego leserve such a result for allowing themselves to be sted by PERSOTER.

What has happened in Oregon is in the way of happening in the United States, for the reason that, like Governor PENNOYER, the Democratic President, and under his influence the Democratic party, are showing themselves to be "essentially Populist in the most offensive sense of the term."

Theleading idea of the revenue legislation now making in the name of Democracy is the Populist income tax, a Socialistic and un-American method of destroying our traditional principle of equal rights for all before the taxgatherer. This was proposed and utterly beaten in the last national election. Yet it is in the Tariff bill because President CLEVELAND, elected as a Democrat, like Governor PENNOYER, and turning Popullat. like Governor PENNOYER, of his own motion, without authority, and in irreconcilable conflict with the fundamental principles of his party, recommended it to Congress.

The fact that Mr. CLEVELAND knew no better, that he was acting under impulses haracteristically out of sympathy with American politics or Democratic partisanship, doesn't affect the duty of all Democrats to have this Populistic excursion atoned for by effacing its tracks. Mr. CLEVELAND himself should abandon his imitation of PENNOYER and replace himself within the Democratic lines by recalling his sanction of the income tax. The President owes this to the Democratic party, or, if in his opinion that organization has no claims upon him, to every single man who voted for him as a Democrat.

The York Resolution.

York county, Pennsylvania, is a stronghold of genuine and unintimidated Democracy. It is the banner Democratic county of the State. It gave CLEVELAND in 1892 a larger majority than any other county in Pennsylvania. It likewise commands Mr. CLEVELAND'S respectful attention as the home of the Hon. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and a true and stalwart Democrat to whom Mr. CLEVELAND turns for advice and assistance in seasons of difficulty or dismay.

On Tuesday, at their County Convention. the York Democrats unanimously adopted this resolution:

and any provision of any bill not for revenue only, is unconstitutional, and caunot be accepted by the Dem-ceratic party as an execution of the Chicago platform

That is the exact truth, fearlessly stated. That is the right sort of talk. That is hon est Democracy reassrming its fundamental principle.

The marvel is not that the York Democrats should dare to say so much, but that any Democrat, anywhere in this land, should dare to say less

France and England.

There is something almost pathetic in the unanimous vote with which the French Chamber of Deputies on Thursday approved the promise of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to offer a vigorous resistance to the execution of the treaty recently concluded etween England and the Congo State. That France has a right to protest against that agreement is unquestionable, both because she has a reversionary interest in the Congo territory, which would become operative should the King of the Belgians renounce the government of that region, and because one effect of the treaty will be to shut her out from access to the upper Nile. But a protest, if unheeded, can only lead to war or humiliation; and what chance is there of England's surrendering what she has gained when the German Foreign Office, by declining to ask for a conference has signified acquiescence in the arrangement effected by Lord ROSEBERY? There is nothing that Germany would like so well as to see France involved in a single-handed contest with England, the ultimate outcome of which would be to array the enormous financial and naval resources of Great Britain on the side of the Triple Alliance. We say single-handed contest because Russia would not be permitted by the three central powers to side with France, even if she wished to do so, which is doubtful in view of the cordial relations reëstablished between Berlin and St. Petersburg, and of the growing importance of the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies, which must needs give umbrage to the Czar.

At the same time French politicians feel that something must be done to justify the immense annual outlay on the military establishment, now that this is acknowledged to have reached the acme of efficiency. JULES FERRY did not hesitate to say, after the formation of the Triple Alliance had raised a seemingly insuperable barrier to the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. that the proper object of French antipathy was England, which, since 1871, had taken advantage of the isolation of France to thwart and injure her in many ways. Before M. FERRY died he had made a host of converts to his way of thinking, and now, as our Paris correspondent has recently pointed out, the prevailing sentiment in the French public mind is one of hostility to Great Britain. The list of real or alleged grievances is a long one, including the dispute regarding French treaty rights on the western shore of Newfoundland; the loss by France of her former political power in Egypt; the checks which the assertion of a | the two British colonies, we believe, aggre-French protectorate has encountered in Madagascar and the interposition of a buffer State between the French and English possessions in Farther India, to which is now added the exclusion of the French from the valley of the upper Nile under a treaty which, as the French truly say, involves the

territory nominally belonging to the Sultan as the superain of the Khedivs of Egypt. It is easy to see that these successive ineldents, although England has an expranation ready for each of them, may be so represented as to excite intense exasperation in France. But the question remains whether it would not be at this time an act of folly to give overt proofs of resentment which, if treated with indifference, would compel France either to swallow the rebuff or to plunge into a war from which no profit can be looked for. The French navy, by itself, is notoriously no match for the Eaglish, and it is hard to see how the French army could be turned to account against any of the English possessions. A counterpart to BONAPARTE's expedition to Egypt is conceivable, but it must be remembered that even BONAPARTE found Egypt untenable without a command of the Mediterranean. The notion that Lord Rosenery can be builled into important concessions in the Congo matter will probably turn out to be unfounded, since from a party point of view nothing would better serve his turn than to divert the English public mind from home affairs to a grave international question.

We opine that the French politicians, in seeking to embroll their country with Great Britain, are doing the very thing which German diplomatists have for years wished to bring about.

A Great Democratic Defeat in Illinois A Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois was elected by the voters of the Fourth Supreme Judicial district of that State last Monday. The district is composed of twelve countles, every one of which but one, McDonough, gave a Democratic plurality in 1892, and Gen. Harrison's plurality in McDonough was but 82. These counties have been Democratic without interruption for forty years. They have never voted, that is to say, the majority vote of these counties has never been cast, for a Republican candidate for President. From 1856 to 1892 they were steadily Democratic Mr. CLEVELAND's plurality in these in 1892 was 6,923. On Monday every one of these faithful Democratic counties, save one, gave a plurality for the Republican candidate. The exception was Menard, which only reduced the Democratic plurality from 470 to 71. Adams county, which contains the city of Quincy, and is the most populous and has been the most Democratic of all these Democratic counties, changed a CLEVELAND plurality of 1,665 to a Republican plurality of 376. Pike, an old home of the unterrified, changed a CLEVELAND plurality of 743 to a Republican plurality of 800. Fulton changed a CLEVELAND pluralitw of 305 to a Republican plurality of 964. Morgan changed a CLEVELAND plurality of 535 to a Republican plurality of 800. In the twelve counties the CLEVELAND plurality of 6,923 was changed into a Republican plurality of 4,307. If the rest of Illinois is not misrepresented by the feeling that prevails in these lately strong Democratic counties,

run into hundreds of thousands. The Quincy Herald, the Democratic organ of Adams county, frankly admits that the chief reason of this signal defeat is "the generally unfriendly temper of the masses toward the Democratic party." How many more evidences of that unfriendly temper are needed to teach the Democrats in power how quickly that power must fall from them if they persist in breaking faith with the people? Every election is a Republican pienic, and yet Mr. CLEVELAND and the majority of the Democratic Senators sit like men blind and deaf, see and hear nothing, or pretend to see and hear nothing, of the storm of wrath and contempt that they have raised. How many more defeats will it take to teach them to throw away their Populist device of an income tax and their Flimflam Tariff bill? Or are they to besotted and infatuate to learn?

the Republican plurality in Illinois would

The Pacific Cable.

While the Intercolonial Conference which meets at Ottawa this month is empowered to discuss whatever will tend to trade between the various parts of the British empire, yet, as the Times of London reminds the delegates, the primary purpose scheme for a Pacific Ocean cable. If that one purpose is accomplished the conference will have achieved a success.

For many years the project of laying s submarine wire between Australia an British Columbia has been under consideration, and even the probable route has been laid out. It is certain to touch at the Fijis, will probably strike Samoa next, and may then proceed to Fanning Island, which is also British, and at a convenient distance between Hawaii and Samoa. Thence it was proposed to go on to Honolulu; but the recent news that Great Britain is endeavoring to seize Necker Island would indicate that the latter is a point in the intended route. If so, we may naturally expect Johnstone Island to be a preliminary landing point for the cable between Fanning and Necker. The last named islet is little more than a rock in the ocean, 400 miles from Honolulu, and presumably treated by Great Britain as unappropriated, though Hawaii regards it as an outer member of her system. But whether Honolulu or Necker Island is to be the stopping place in that region the

final stretch will be to Vancouver. The difficulty hitherto in carrying out this enterprise has apparently been the inability of the colonies to make satisfactory terms with the mother country. They profesa to regard the strategic importance of the cable as sufficiently great to insure from the imperial Government a most liberal pecuniary support. No doubt there is much in this view, yet England reflects that British Columbia and Australia aiready have telegraphic communication, and although this is by the very roundabout way of the Atlantic and the eastern hemisphere, yet, with electricity as the messen ger, 10,000 or 20,000 miles extra of travel is, in point of time, a minor matter. Hence we find the London Times urging as a ne cessity a "sound financial basis" for any project adopted by the Ottawa conference. thus implying that it must not be wholly viewed as a strategic line. The Earl of JERSEY, who represents Great Britain at the conference, is expected to look care-

fully after its commercial possibilities. The real urgency in the matter unques tionably arises from the prospect that France, unless speedily checkmated, will carry out this great enterprise, and lay a cable under the Pacific, although her possessions among its islands and along its shores are trivial compared with Great Britain's. A French company, subsidized both by its own Government and by Queensland and New South Wales, has actually laid a cable between Queensland and the French colony of New Caledonia. The subsidies of gate one-half of that of France. This cable has been for months in actual operation and perhaps it was because its projectors proposed to continue it, if proper support ould be granted, across the Pacific, that Great Britalu and the Dominion woke up.

and the Ottawa conference was called.

enterprise, which will probably be insured of 27,4 knots. The coming craft promises to be in some form as a result of the coming doliberations, is only less interesting than to England and her dependencies. Unhappily. the interest must be largely tinged with regret. Can there be any doubt that, had Hawaii been welcomed into the Union, instead of being made the victim of the shameful policy of Mr. CLEVELAND, a telegraphic wire would long ago have been arranged for between that country and ours. under the auspices of Congress? It will be recalled that a few years ago, even when there was no immediate prospect of annexation, the Senate took enough interest in the project to pass, by a very large majority, an act liberally subsidizing such a cable. The House did not concur, yet it went so far as to authorize the survey of a route at the expense of the Government. If so much was possible with no special relations subsisting at that time between the islands and the United States, surely appexation would have made a cable one of the first projects thought of for increased communication between Honolulu and our Pacific coast. But now we find the field on the point of being preempted; and whether terms are made with the French company for the use of their link in the chain or an entirely new line is completed, it seems alat San Francisco, but in British Columbia.

most certain that the terminus will be not It is true that it would still be possible to lay an American wire between America and Japan, touching at Honolulu; and in fact Japan has always been considered as a probable Asiatic terminus for a transoceanic wire under American auspices. But the previous laying of a cable between Honolulu and Vancouver would be a drag upon the financial success of such an enterprise over a part of its route, since the delay in building a Pacific cable has been largely due to doubt as to whether even s single line would repay its outlay and running expenses. It seems certain that before American enterprise recovers from the blow dealt it by the exclusion of Hawali, the British undertaking will be well advanced.

The Leaven Works.

Three days before the attempted assassi nation of Mr. FRICK, Mr. CLEVELAND made a speech in the Madison Square Garden. and in it he referred to the anarchy, murder, and riot prevailing at Homestead. This is what he said:

"Our workingmen are still told the tale, oft repeate in spite of its demonstrated faisity, that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them, and that under it basedicent operation their wages must increase, while, as they leaden, somes are marcied in the very abiding place in high protection that work the hopes of hell and after the trades morely the workingmum recricus from those made selfah and

Mr. CLEVELAND is fond of getting up object lessons, and it is with freshening memories of the murders at Homestead that we find ourselves now in the horrors of similar riots and outrages on a vastly more extended scale. The Homestead speech brings vividly to mind the "tender merwhich the employer of labor and the laborers who would seek his employment are receiving at the hands of those who have taken Mr. CLEVELAND's teachings to heart. The persistency with which this child of socialism and freak of politics has sought in his public writings and speeches to array one class against another in bitterness, if not in violence, finds its logical consequence in the disorder now apparent in so many places, and explains why it is that men so readily give expression to their dissatisfaction with their rate of wages or their hours of toll by murdering their employers and burning down their property.

Necker Island-Another Chance for Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham.

Every American who is an American will be glad that the race between the small Hawallan steamer and the British cruiser for the possession of Necker Island resulted as it did. The name of the winning vessel is the Iwahani, and not the Iwalani, or the Iwalauf, or the Imaiani, as it has been variously printed. Hawaii got to Necker first and planted her flag there, to the astonishment of the penguins, who are the sole inhabitits officers declaring that they had been out

for gun practice only. While the result of this interesting race was still uncertain, a despatch from Baltimore announced that Necker Island was American property, having been discovered by one WILLIAM H. PARKER during President Buchanan's term, sold by him to an American guano company, and by Buch-ANAN formally declared to be part of the United States, under the discovery law of 1856. Then Attorney-General OLNEY was reported as having found among the decisions of his department one by Attorney-General BLACK establishing the American claim to "the ownership of Johnston's Islands, including Necker." There is some confusion here. Necker Island is not "one of the Johnstons." They lie at least seven hundred miles apart, Necker being to the northwest, and the Johnstons far to the southwest of the main Hawaiian group. Perhans PARKER discovered both and hoisted the American flag on both. Mr. OL-

NEY should clear the matter up. Whether Panker's discovery and claim applies to Necker Island or to the Johnstons or to all, makes little difference. The law under which one or all of these islands became part of the United States by Buchanan's declaration in 1859 refers to guano islands only. It provides the method by which the discoverer shall give notice of, and prove his claim in order to enjoy the protection of the Government. The proof having been completed, "such island, rock or key may, at the discretion of the President, be considered as appertaining to the United States." President Buchanan exercised that discretion thirty-five years ago, but whether in regard to Necker Island, or to the Johnstons, or to all, is not yet quite

clear from Mr.OLNEY's statement. One thing, however, is certain. President CLEVELAND will be charmed to learn that the last section of the law in question provides that "nothing in this title contained shall be construed as obliging the United States to retain possession of the islands rocks, or keys, after the guano shall have been removed from the same."

It is clearly within the power of Mr CLEVELAND, therefore, to abandon any claim which the United States may have to Necker Island. With what is known of his and GRESHAM's mania for surrendering islands in which the United States have rights, there can be no possible doubt about their policy. It only remains to be seen whether they will assert the American claim just far enough to deprive Hawaii of what she has gained by her spirited action and then turn the island over to Great Britain, which wants it for a cable station.

Is the supremacy of the record-smashing Hornet among the world's crack torpedo boa's already threatened? It would as seem, and the danger comes not from some rival British builder, nor from Schickau of Elbing, who, until the advent of the Havork and Hornet, assumption of a right by England to lease | To our own country the progress of this | was at the ten of the list with his Ad er class

one built by AUGUSTIN NORMAND & Co. of Havre. Nonmand constructed some time ago a torpedo boat called the Chevaller of 2,700 indicated horse power, which is said to have reached 27.22 knets. Now he is putting into the Forban, a boat of the same length, 3,200 horse power, and his calculations are that she will reach 30 knots. That would surpass any

thing ever achieved by any torpede boat any country, and would beat the wonderful Hornet by about two anota. It is time that our builders should receive encouragement from Congress to enter this ompetition for predigious speeds. The Cushing did very well in her day, and presumably the Ericason will show a good advance upon the Cushing, for much more is required by her been set so far ahead on the other side of the ocean that our builders need to stir themselves. Much has been said, and justly, of the fine boilers of the Hornet; nevertheless, it is now asserted that the Norwand bollers are found so good that the Shark, the Surly, Porcupine, the Lightning, and the Rocket, all new British torpedo-boat destroyers, are to dont them. Liberal legislation by Congress at this session would enable our builders enter the race with all these fivers.

Senator Hill appears to be the only real No there must be others. They will show up when the scratch is reached.

We are requested by the Hon. NEWI Twirry to say that he is not a candidate for Congress from any district in Georgia or any where else. "My ambition," so Mr. Twirri writes, "is to be the Populist candidate for President in 1896. If Mr. CLEVELAND thinks be is in it, let him ter. If Mr. BUNNY RIGHT-MIRE thinks he is in it, let him try. As for Du SPIVEY, he will sue me for no libel if I say he has been in the Political Parests Institute southeast Georgia since Houz SMITH bought the borse.

Gen. JUMBO CANTWELL insists that the in come tax is easily borne.

New York did get a game from Chicago resterday. We venture to suggest to the New York radicals, however, that there were mo ments in yesterday's game when they abase the Empire City, and generally gave the impression that they came from Cohoes. It is due to the greatest and best of baseball students. our old and well-cheeked friend, the Hon BEBE ANSON, to say, that although the Hon. JOHNWARD'S combination may beat Mr. AN on's collection from time to time, through accident, New York and Cohoes are differ ent places.

THE SHOCK IN ILLINOIS.

The Only Safety for the Democracy Lies Preventing Its Betrayal to Populism.

From the Chicago Pribe The Republicans have elected by about 4,000 majority their candidate for Supreme Court Judge in the Fourth Judicial District, made up of the twelve counties of Adams, Brown, Cass. Fulton, Hancock, Mason, McDonough, Me nard, Morgan, Pike, Schuyler, and Scott. This s the first time since the Republican party was organized in Illinois forty years ago that t has had a majority of the total vote cast at any election is those counties. Fifty years ago most of them were Whig. They were for Harrison in 1840, as against Van Buren, and for Clay in 1844, as against Polk, and for Gen. Taylor as against Cass in 1848. But when Democratic Congress passed the pro-slavery Kansas-Nebraska bill it led to a reorganization of the old parties, and the Kentucky Whig element which was so strong in these counties left that party and went over to pro-slaver; Democracy. This group of counties from that time forth voted Democratic. They voted against Fremont in 1856, against Lincoln in 1800 and 1804, against Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Blaine, and against the grandson of Old Tippe cance both times, giving Cleveland 7,000 majority eighteen months ago.
All of a sudden these Democratic counties,

which have been Democratic for forty years have dopped over to the other side and have replaced a Democratic majority of 7,000 by a Republic a one of 4,000. What caused this immense change? One reason which has been assigned for it is that the "voters wanted to rebuke the Democratic bosses who had taker upon themselves the selection of a candidate and had defled the wishes of the Democratic people." This is a flimsy excuse for the defeat. The

Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge was

a'popular and able man. His qualifications

for the position. like those of his Republican

competitor, were indisputable. Whatever ants of the little lava rock; while the Brit- discontent there was ever the manner of his Democratic voters to flop over to the other side. Had the election been held eighteen nonths ago he would I ave had in spite o this alleged disaffection the party majority. The actual cause of his defeat is not to be looked for in the superior merits of his oppoment or in the slight irritation engendered by the contest for the nomination. It is to be found in the intense disgust of thousands of the Democratic voters of the district with the management of national affairs by their party leaders. They voted in 1802 for a "change. but did not expect the kind of change which has taken place. They voted as they were told for a change to a greater prosperity. Instead of that they have been treated to dreadful business depression, to small wages for the workers in the towns, to lower prices for the crops of the farmers, and enforced idleness to

Democratic party.

thousands. They are suffering from bitterly

hard times brought on the country by the

Dianer to Ambassador Husyan, TRENTON June 8 .- Henry S. Little to-night gave a dinner to the Amnassador of the United States to Germany, Theodore Runyon, and Mrs. Bunyon. The party numbered twenty-Mrs. Runyon. The party numbered twenty-two, and included Justice and Mrs. Van Syckel. United States District Judge and Mrs. Edward T. Green. Secretary of State and Mrs. Henry C. Keisey. General and Mrs. William S. Stryker. General and Mrs. Robert F. Stockton, Colonel and Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand W. Roseling. Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Briggs. William L. Payton and Miss Day-ton, and Mrs. William P. Wilson. The dinner was served at the Trenton House by New York caterers. Mr. Little, the hest, was Clerk in Chancery when Ambassador Eunyon was Chancellog.

Another Proxy Wedding.

from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

POTTNYLLE, Pa., June 3.—Louis Thompson of Potts rille was married by proxy to-day to Miss Margnerit. Sentos, in Spain. Jos: D. Romers, uncle of the brids, acted for the groom. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Camilla of Crown St. Marie, Gibra tar. Spain. Thom; sen's bride will join him here in a few weeks.

Burns Park News Notes,

From the Change Record.
Adju-Gen. Aber of Wisconsin was upon our street esterday, the sineoure of every eya. There will be a dance in the hall ever the new engine come in Lake View next Saturday night for ladies and contiemen with a new beeswax floor.

From the Indicanarylia Scattack, "Carry any life insurance?" Yes. \$10,000 in favor of my wife." "Should think you'd be ashamed to look her in th

"For living. What excuse do you give her !" Pinhon Caught on the Wing. From the Bultimore America Sometimes the larger sea birds catch flying fish

From the Cleveland Pinin Busin

He sits by the window, under the shade of the rose with innersurals entwined. When the falling plapes of the splanads with a delicate tracing of good are lined. The sun sinks down is the gilded west, Lighting he face with the nature beams. While a called, a west in cause of perfect fruit limmes the joy of his passing dreams.

lie alie and dreams—way should be not? For the last dread care of the day halb ded— and out in the xrime of the wid back let hile wide is weeding the sales bed.

THE SUN, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894 THE ROLL OF MOTOR

> For Sterling Democrate Who Will Vote Against the Income Tax-Daws With It ! From the Washington Post,

Every day that passes, every thought that is

added to the volume of current controversy. goes to strengthen the proposition that the income tax should be stricken from the scheme of Democratic legislation. It stands there to-day as a denial of the proudest traditions and the most cherished principles o time-honored party. Nowhere in any authorized utterance or formulated creed of the past is the idea of an income tax even inferentially countenanced. Nothing in the party's his ory, in the record of its effort and achievement, in the chronicle of its hopes and aspirations, leads up to this abhorrent and calamitous monstrosity. It represents a repudiation of the spirit as well as the letter of Democracy. It constitutes an abdication of the party's claim to public respect and confl dence. It is a notice of treason and apostacy Nor is there anything to be said in its favor as an expedient. The measure has been received with unmistakable disapproval and hostflity in States such as New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, which are indispensable to Democratic supremacy in national affairs. Its enactment into law may secure accessions populistic communities in Kansas, Colorado, and elsewhere. It may also make favor for the party in some of the Southern States which are coquetting with the Ocala platform But that it will even approximately neutralize the defections it is certain to cause in the East is simply out of the question. Neither o high grounds of principle nor from the sordid standpoint of expediency can the income tax clause of the Wilson bill be seriously defended. It is not only an abandonment of every honorable precept and tradition of Democracy, but it is a foolish and shortsighted sacrifies of prestige.

Whether their constituents demand it or not, the representatives of the majority in Congress should reject the income tax. They should consult the nobler obligations of their public trust, and do that which they know to be patriotic, rather than that which they regard for the moment as being popular. The sober second thought of the American people will vindicate them. History will applaud them. Their own self-respect will fill to overflowing the measure of reward. The demagogue is a poor thing at best. He passes and is forgotten by the capricious crowd he vainly sought to please. The statesman, the patriot, conscientious indomitable just is he who lives in the grateful memory of his fellow men. Kill the income tax! The list of those who rote against it will make the roll of honor for this memorable year.

From the New Haven Evening Register The evident disinclination of the Senate to scknowledge the vigorous protest which is going up from all sections of the country against the passage of the income tax can counted for on only one ground. The defence to hear of a defence for the whimsteal selection of incomes above an accidental limit for taxation that would be tolerated for a moment in an average grade grammar school. The suggestion of it as well as the formal procla-mation of it has been so thoroughly saturated or rather let us say soaked, with socialism that one has had to pinch his own arm to be sure that one is living in a republic and governed by republican principles of government, The recollection that it is exclusively a Popu list demand is humiliating enough, but when we accompany this knowledge with the spectacle of men supporting it who were elected as Democrats, the situation becomes well night unbearable.

The passage of the income tax amendment will interrupt many an otherwise promising career, but it will also teach the people to se lect their representatives in office with more care. The great issue before the people to day is the election of honest and capable men for high office. In the mean time the income tax should be defeated.

From the Pioneer Press.

The intelligence and thrift of the country is united against the Income tax proposition which the Populist branch of the Democratic party has thrust upon it. There has been no such display of united sentiment since the bill for the repeal of the Silver Purchase act was pending; and, in the one case as in the other, the Senate is little inclined to heed the voice of those who do not believe that government should be used as an instrument to rob one class for the benefit of another. The great meeting called in New York city to protest avainst the income tax showed what the sent !ment is there. The feeling in all the large cities of the country is the same. And if this Congress had not already multiplied examlar feeting in advocacy of ruinous vagaries. this might be expected to make itself felt.

It would be hard to find an instance where great question of public policy was thus rushed to a conclusion without reference to the people. The income tax has never been before them, except in as far as it was known to be an article of the Populist creed. It was the first to be wiped out of the unusual taxes imposed during the war of the rebellion to meet a financial emergency. The people would not tolerate it then one day after it could be spared. There had never been a serious proposition to revive it prior to the meeting of the presen Congress. The party which had placed it in its platform in 1892 met ignominious defeat. It is indefensible in every sense. In theory it is out of place in a repub-lic, attempting to divide the people into classes, and to tax one for the benefit of another. There is no broader denial of the principle of equality implied in Democracy. In practice it proved to be the most inequitable of imposts, taxing the honest and letting the dishonorable go free. As now proposed it has a new element of injustice, because it takes from the small savings of those who happen to have invested their all in the stocks of corporations, no matter if their income be barely enough to live on. It is right that public opinion should be expressed with all possible force and freedom on this subject, however insensible to it may be a party that seems pos sessed by a legion of mad spirits and is rush ing blindly, under the influence of evil passions, to its own destruction.

From the Lat y Krunelee Journal There is no mistaking the sentiment of the great Empre State upon the income tax feature of the Democratic tariff. Upon that issue at least party lines are not drawn in New

Jeon the Clerry Valley G. It is a satisfaction to know that the State o New York has one man in Congress who is not afraid to stand up for what he believes to be the right under any and all circumstances. That man is Senator Hill. He may make mistakes, but he is never a trimmer.

PRESIDENT IZETA IN PANAMA.

His Brotheron Board the Cruiser Beaning ton Bid y Wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 8. - The State Department eceived a cablegram from Consul-General Vifquain at Panama announcing the arrival at that post this morning of Ereta, the refugee President of Salvador. The Navy Department about the same time had a cablegrain that Gen. Ezeta, the Vice-President and brother of the President is on board the cruiser Hen-nington. He arrived on the coast undir nington. He arrived on the coast badly wounded, and Commandor Thomas decided, with the approval of the department to save him from the rebels, who would have killed him in apite of his a ndition. It is not thought that then frets will live, although he is receiving the best surgical treatment. An asylum was granted to several other Generals accompanying the Vice-President, and as soon as the Bennington can safely leave La Lillerial she will take the party to Panura. Gen. Facts was reported dead three weeks ago, but was hiding on account of his wounds.

Haarte Torn Asunder. From Total Rev. "The engagement was broken off."
"What was the cause "
"Oh, a lovery quadral."

CONSTITUTIONAL CONTENTION.

The Indictory Committee Beffres the Power ALBANY, June &-A very large number of delegates this morning presented petitions, signed by thousands of citizens, in favor of the proposition of the League for the Protection of American Institutions to amend the Constitution so as to prevent appropriations of public money for sectarian institutions. Mr. Holls submitted petitions of a similar character from various religious associations.

President Cooste handed down several peti-

tions in favor of civil service reform and the abolition of pelitical assessments.

The Judiciary Committee, to which was referred resterday the question of the powers of the Convention in regard to printing, reported that the Convention has nothing to say about the printing contract made in 1893 and could not prevent the cost from becoming a public charge. In regard to other matters the Convention has sole authority over all other publications, their printing and binding; that the compiler has no power to make contracts except by the authority of the Convention, and has no authority to order the publication of the proceedings in the daily papers. The Convention has power to enforce the recommendations of the Printing Committee.

Mr. Root offered resolutions designed to earry out these recommendations: First, that the compiler shall make no contracts without the authority of the Convention; second, that the contracts for daily publication be disapproved and disavowed: third, that all contracts for binding be approved by the Convention; fourth, that the official stenographer's report be the only authorized report of the proceedings. This last resommendation would sek to do away with the two stenographers employed by the compiler to take the proceedings for publication in the two Albany newspapers.

employed by the compiler to take the proceedings for publication in the two Albany newspapers.

In addition Mr. Root offered a resolution requiring that all documents, proceedings, and journals given the printer must be delivered before is o'clock next morning, and that matter delivered after 4 o'clock shall be delivered within twenty-four hours. Mr. Root said that, while the contract with the printer provided for abrogation on failure to fulfil the contract, there could be no breach of contract until the Convention had fixed the term. At the suggestion of Mr. McDonough Mr. Root moved that the report and resolutions be printed and made a special order for next Wednesday. Adopted.

Mr. Kellogg offered a resolution calling upon the Superintendent of Hanks to furnish a statement of the unclaimed deposits in savings banks. Mr. Kellogg said he had been informed that several hundred millions of dollars in deposits were unclaimed, and that the Legislature had been unable to do anything in regard to this money under the Constitution. He desired the information to serve as a basis for amendment if necessary. Referred.

Mr. Vedder offered a resolution providing that all amendments shall be introduced in duplicate, that new matter shall be underscored, and that matter which it is proposed to strike out shall be enclosed in brackets.

cored, and that matter which it is proposed of strike out shall be enclosed in brackets. dopted.
The following proposed amendments were

introduced:

Mr. K. A. Brown—Providing that when a jury fails to agree the Court may order a verdict in writing signed by two-thirds of the jury.

Mr. E. R. Brown—To prohibit leases of non-agricultural land for more than twelve years.

Mr. Roche—Making the supreme Court, the Court of Common Fleas in New York city, and the county courts the only courts of naturalization, and forpidding clerks of courts to grant naturalization.

Mr. Kellouge—Authorizing the Legislature to provide by law for the disposition of unclaimed deposits in banks, and that no director or trustee shall be interested in any loans or profits.

The Convention adjourned until Tuesday norning next. CLEARING HOUSE LAW ATTACKED.

Weathe St. Nicholas Bank's Last Ciraranes for the Madison Paure Lawful! The accountants employed by James G. Can

on and Miles O'Brien, receivers of the Madison Square Bank, have filed their report with the receivers, and those familiar with the value of loans said yesterday that 80 per cent of the commercial paper held by the bank at the time its doors were closed is comparatively

The receivers have taken a new tack against the St. Nieholas Bank, the institution which represented the Madison Square in the Clearing House Association. Their lawrers ob tained yesterday summonses from Justice Ingraham requiring the Clearing House Comnittee, the directors of the St. Nicholas Bank. mittee, the directors of the St. Menoias Bank, Manager William Sherer of the Clearing House, Fank Superintendent Charles M. Freston, and his assistant, A. C. Judson, and ex-State Trensurer Eliot Danforth to appear on Monday and explain just how the St. Niebelas was allowed to ray out \$300,000 of the Madison Square's funds, as its Clearing House agent, after it was known to all that the Madison Square was insolvent.

was known to all that the Madison Square was insolvent.

In other words, the receivers are following up their former content on that the rule of the Clearing House requiring one of its members to clear for an outside hank the morning after a suspension is not the law of New York State. The St. Nicholas was the Madison Square's Clearing House agent. The St. Nicholas paid back to the State Treasurer \$250,000 deposited in the Madison Square by Mr. Danforth, and to Joseph Ulmann, a director of the Madison Square. a loan of \$50,000. The problem to be solved is, should the State of New York and Mr. Ulmann be forced to take their chances as general creditors save for the security which a State depository is compelled to give to obtain State depository is compelled to

curity which a State depository is compelled to give to obtain State deposits?

Mr. Cannon is a member of the Committee on Admissions of the Clearing House Association, and he disputes the authority of the Association to require one of its members to clear for an outside bank twenty-four hours after it has notified the as-ociation of its intention to discontinue clearances.

QUIZZED THE JUNORS ON POLITICS. President's Suit for His Salary.

Are any of you such good members of Tammany Hall that you would be influenced by the fact that my opponent is a leader of that organization?" asked Wheeler H. Peckham. in quizzing the jurors called for the trial yes terday of an action brought by William H. Starbuck, ex-President of the Housatonic Railroad, to recover \$22,000 from the road for Railroad, to recover \$22,000 from the road for sainry. Feekham appeared for the plaintiff and David McClure for the defendant.

"I disclaim the leadership," said Mr. McClure. "and would like to ask you, gentlemen of the jury, whether the fact that my opponent is the leader of the so-called Democratic organization which is without office and wants some will have any effect on you?"

We have had enough of this pleasantry," said Justice l'atterson, before whom the case was called. "Proceed with the case." The jurors had stopped smilling to nod a negative to each question.

Mr. Natabuck sized for salary from January, 1850, to June, 1852, when he resigned. The jury gave him a verdit for \$14,451.

DISSATISFIED BRIDGE POLICE.

Pheir Controversy with the Trustres May He Bettled to the Curts. The bridge policemen are not satisfied with the application of the law rassed by the last

Legislature, giving them the same standing as the bluecoats of the Brookirn force. They also dislike the order compelling them to pay also dislike the order compelling them to pay for their uniforms.

They hell a meeting resterday at Peters's Hall, in Fulton street, and appointed a committee to draw up a remonstrance to the bridge trustees. Assemblyman Taylor, who got up the Bridge Police bill, was present, and said that in his opinion the trustees were going beyond the law in their recent regulations. Unless some satisfactory agreement is reached the policemen will bring suit against the trustees so as to have the contraversy settled.

Pos master Dayton Decileon a Barquei Gottes Up in Him Honor. Postmaster Charles W. Dayton has declined

the invitation to attend a banquet on July 2 gotten up is his henor by employees of the Post Office. Mr. Dayton declined because he thought the expense might bear heavily upon thought the expense might bear heavily upon some who were unable to hear!, and also because he dequed the project a violation of the Federal law prohibiting contributions y employees in the flowerament service for a gift to a superior in office. The Fostmaster suggests that the \$2.00 raised for the expenses of the banquet is turned into the treasury of the Fostal Employees Mutual Aid Association, and announces that he will add \$5.00 to the amount.

M as Chisholm's Exclusion of Jews,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: What can be expected of a woman like Miss Chis-holm, who is so ignorant that she uses the word Gentile (Gentile is given in the Script-ures as a pagan or worshipper of lake gods in-stead of Christian? I had no idea Guat one could flad among the better class enough tientiles to support Miss Chisholm. Fermit me to sign mrac.f. No test at the

In the Office Building of the Future. Stranger solaring elevator. - Eighty four please.

A LOOK AT THE POPULISTA What They Are Doing-What They Have Got-What Tany Will Yet Ash For,

From the Boson Dutly Admirtist. Washington, June 1.—The Populet Senators are in clover. They are of more importance than they have been before in their lives. In fact, the little hand of three are responsible to a great many of the leadures of the Tarif, bill. Whatover they want in the tariff line is theirs.

a great many of the features of the Tariff bill. Whatever they want in the tariff line is theirs. All they have to us is to make the threst publicity that they will not vote for the Tariff bill unless a certain thing is done and that they is done as one by the politic Pemocratic manager. In his speech last week Senator Allen of Nobranka gave an intimation that he and his associates would ask for "concessions."

The Nobranka Senator made this very pain statement. I do believe it to be frue that ectain interests in this country have, metaphorically speaking, taken the Finance Committee by the throat and heid them up and exacted certain concessions from them, which are interested in the full, but when it come to the development of the great Western States, the State of Nobranka, the State of Nobranka, the State of Nobranka, the State of Nobranka, the State of Nobranka in Paketas, and Ntates like these, you have not even consulted a Senator from one of these States. You have formulated and given to the Senate your bill, and you are expecting Senators in his chamber, who will never awallow it without some modifications, to swallow the bill as you give it to them."

The first demand was for free lumber. This came frem Senator Allen, who declared publicly that he would not vote for the bill unless lumber was put on the free list. Obedienty the Democratic changed their schedule, cut of the tax that the Finance Committee had put the list of the same of the same paining of New England will have their business taken to Canada.

It was thought that this huge concession.

their lumber free with which to build barns and fences, although the planing mills of New England will have their business taken to Canada.

It was thought that this huge concession would settle Allen's vote. But now it seems that this concession is one of the amaliest that the Copulist party has demanded. In addition to free lumber they have demanded that woollen manufactures not exceeding 30 centaper pound in value shall be made free. They have as on demanded that ready made clothing and artirles of wearing apparel of value not exceeding \$1.50 a round shall also be free. Also carpets at not exceeding 10 cents a pound. Dress goods not exceeding 10 cents a pound are also to be made free.

These articles embrace the grades of wollen manufacturers in clothing most commenty used and of which the importations are very large. On dress goods and worsteds the unit valuation has averaged about 13 cents a pound, and the importations have amounted to something like \$14,000,000 a year. If the duty is taken off this class of goods the woollen and cotton mills of this country may as well close down. It is said here now that the Populists will hold out in their demand for this reduction, or will demand a duty upon wool.

The three Populist Senators have the Senate practically at their mercy. No one appreciates this fact more than does Senator Jone, who is making up the compromise bill during the sickness of Mr Gorman. If he were to grant the demands that have been made with regard to woollen manufactures and worsted goods he recognizes that there would be no chance of the bill being passed, as some of the Eastern D-mocratic Senators would never agree to the destruction of these in unarries.

If, on the other hand, this concession is not made to the Populists realize their importance as well as do the lemocratic managers recognize that what is necessary for the success of the bill are the votes of Senators Allen, Kyle, and Peffer, and efforts are being strenuously out for the sequence in standing up for his rights. He left th

BUNBEAMS.

—The word "fake" is becoming as popular in Eng-land as it has been for some years in this country. The Pall Mail Guarne should not however, use the word Pall Mall Gue-us should not however, use the word "fakement" when "fakerism" would be more appro-

ions of longshoremen, sailors, and the like, and South street clerus that venture out only at noon for luneb con. The wholesome tan of sun and sea and air upor the faces of the outdoor men makes the cierks look almost prison bleached. -"Manufacturer of home : vials" is the odd little eign

tiny bottles in which homoropathic pills are put up Skilled workmen can turn out the small vials with great rapidity, as it requires only a certain definess o hand, together with a knowledge of the properties of heated glass.

-Beatrice Harradan's sudden popularity has been used by a publisher of paper-bound books to play a perty trick upon his public. A story of here gives title to a little volume recently leaved, and the book is

bought by most persons with the notion that she is the author of its whole contents, but it turns out that only the first story is hers, while the others are by less "en inent hands"
- Peaches from Fierida now in the market look like premature Delaware peaches, and sell down town at the Washington street fruit dealers' for about 114 cents each by the box of 80 to 150. Few of them are so much

their way to the corner fruit stands, and are not like; to have any great sale there, as the retail price would and the processes of his business are amusing He

carries on a pushcart a miscellaneous collection o paper bound books by authors of every grade, recalling at ten cents each. His customers are often saller bound for a long veyage and anxious to get the maximum of reading matter for their money. The books are sold chiefly by their covers and their titles. The purchasers make no invidious distinctions among authors and the advice given by the merchant is received with faith as that of a competent critic, but the sailer who buys a dollar's worth expects something thrown in as a makeweight. —The Newsdealers' Association, which is striving to

establish fair play in the business of seiling neve papers, and which has just won a case against some wrongdoors, has secured the good will of the leading publishers of the city. The members are a very practical set of young men who understand some things pretty well and do not tolerate any nonsense. They own a monthly organ, which is devoted to their interests and pays its way. They did not like a bill that was introduced into the Legislature at the last see aion: they sent a protest against it up to Albany; it was not passed. "That Legislature had better not run against us," and one of the members who knows politics and believes that newsdealers ought to have their rights.

-An oculist of this city says that there was nothing in any way remarkable about the operation for cataract that was receptly performed upon Mr. Glad atume. Neither the method of operation nor the use of cocaine during its performance was nows. The favor-shie result in the case was not an nusual thing is cases of the kind. The patient did not need to exhibit any "heroism" when in the oculist a care, or even any particular fortitude, as the danger was not worth speaking of, and the pain must have been very slight. it is probable that Gladstone's only suffering arose from the circumstance that he was kept in a dark room fe a few days, during which time he was not allowed to read or write, and could not deliver apreches in farilla-ment or elsewhere. It is absent to give for him because he submitted to the extraction of the crystalline lens. "We are constantly dealing with cases of calaract in this place," and the ecolor, "and an operator claims very little credit for success, it is proper to any, how-ever, that we do not often operate upon a mish se very old as is Mr. Glidatine, who will probably, for the rest of the life, be able to see better than he has seen for

many years." Foreign Noise of Real Interest. A London breachet completed, the last of May, a bi

yels ride from Landan to Constantinople, which he began early lest March Norway is to added a uniform time for the whole of that country from Jan I next. The mean time will be that at the merchan officen degrees east of Green wich. At present nearly every locality in Norway has

wich. At present nearly every locality in normal has its own local time. Europe undersent an unusually savers spell of co-4 weather the last week of May. Show fell in marpaces in waters and nonthern Europe, and even is open. One man was found dead from cold in the attents of Majind en May 26.

Marine as me his record for quickness in turning of the ire notable. At a test the other day the concentration in a market faith emission for the content.

trained was west of quarters, fully equipped for the fire-twenty two seconds after the alarm was turned in Ameteriam has hitherto claumed to hold the reserve menty on a secondar The exhibition epidemic to raging the world : Not only have all the capitals of Europe some and of an international above running this year, but work many of the smaller extres have an exhibition on their

nanda. The United Exhibitions at Mnan were one on May 6. They comprise ten exhibitions, of for a 15, one, wines, and other apecializes an international Assistance and Health Exhibition is to be held a Health Sandorfor in at As international control of the second section of the section of the section of the second section of the section o tional Exhibition opens in Horbarest on Aug 2" 4" closes Nov. 12. And now Taxmania comes forward with an invitation to the world to marticipate in an international Labeletion at Hoberton Nov. 15 nest.

One cold after another will, with many consists those arcuracy relabilish the areas of consumption of the artists. Those in meet of ar mady with the day are fixed constant always prompt, thorough, and amount also.